

1. In the Rig Veda, the moral order of the world is denoted by the word
A) Varuna B) Rna C) Rta D) Vayu
2. The five koshas are: Anna, prana, mano, -----and ananda.
A) jiva B) ajiva C) Brahman D) vijnana
3. The root word *Brh* means
A) To destroy B) To grow
C) To sustain D) To create
4. Anumana is not accepted by the following school
A) Carvakas B) Advaita
C) Jainism D) Buddhism
5. The following term is used in Buddhism to represent 'the will to be born'.
A) Abhava B) Nama
C) Rupa D) Bhava
6. Duhkha -nirodha is one of the -----
A) Eight -fold path B) Tri-ratna
C) Four noble truths D) Pramanas
7. ----- is one of the padarathas in Vaisesikas.
A) Self B) Non-being
C) Existence D) Liberation
8. One of the kinds of action (karma) in Vaisesikas is
A) Gunas B) Prakrti
C) Expansion D) Purusha
9. ----- is a kind of extra-ordinary perception in Nyaya.
A) Yogaja B) Savikalpaka
C) Nirvikalpaka D) Akamksa
10. According to Jainism, the nature of soul is
A) Inert B) Unconscious
C) Consciousness D) Non-conscious
11. The category of ---- is divided into matter, space, motion, rest and time in Jainism.
A) jiva B) guna
C) mukta D) ajiva
12. The term *pudgala* means
A) Matter B) Jiva
C) Non-existence D) Brahman

13. No invariable, universal relation (vyapti) according to Carvaka can be established by
 A) Inference B) Perception
 C) Comparison D) Testimony
14. The Carvakas reject the following element.
 A) Agni B) Ap
 C) Vayu D) Akasa
15. Who said the following: "Know that whatever exists arises from causes and conditions and is in every respect impermanent"?
 A) Sankara B) Ramanuja
 C) Buddha D) Mahavira
16. For the following system, consciousness is the product of matter.
 A) Carvaka B) Jainism
 C) Nyaya D) Yoga
17. According to Mimamsa, the word *apurva* means
 A) Rare B) An unseen potency
 C) Seen potency D) Rituals
18. The pramanas accepted by the Prabhakaras are
 A) Two B) Three
 C) Five D) Six
19. The word *pratyahara* means the control of
 A) Senses B) Body
 C) Self D) Breath
20. Akhyativada is accepted by the following school
 A) Yoga B) Dvaita
 C) Prabhakara Mimamsa D) Bhatta Mimamsa
21. The word *viparyaya* means
 A) Cognition B) Right cognition
 C) Wrong cognition D) Non-cognition
22. Yoga is defined as the cessation of the modification of
 A) Citta B) Citta-vrtti C) Jiva D) Sarira
23. ----- produces the notion of "I" and "Mine".
 A) Purusa B) Ahamkara C) Ajnana D) Karma
24. The complete self-surrender is known as
 A) Bhakti B) Karma C) Jnana D) Prapatti

25. ----- regards the universe of matter and souls as the body of God.
 A) Sankara B) Madhva C) Ramanuja D) Jaimini
26. "Performance of duty and observance of morality are convertible terms" was said by
 A) Radhakrishnan B) Iqbal
 C) J. Krishnamurti D) Gandhi
27. The process of widening, ---- and integration is involved in evolution according to Sri Aurobindo.
 A) shortening B) heightening
 C) lengthening D) None of these
28. ----- is the Supreme ego according to Iqbal.
 A) Self B) Man
 C) Reality D) God
29. According to Radhakrishnan ----- gives a very intimate knowledge of its object because it is knowing by becoming.
 A) intellect B) intuition
 C) sense experience D) None of these
30. The book, *The Untouchables-Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables?* - was written by
 A) Gandhi B) Vivekananda
 C) Dr. Ambedkar D) Iqbal
31. Hegel looked upon the world as ----- process.
 A) Organic B) Inorganic
 C) Non-organic D) Both organic and inorganic
32. Knowing and ----- are the methods of arriving at truth according to Socrates.
 A) willing B) seeing
 C) thinking D) doing
33. In Plato, the sense experience of appearances are known by the word
 A) Viewing B) Imagining
 C) Doing D) Knowing
34. ----- is a composite of form and matter according to Aristotle.
 A) Attributes B) Quality
 C) Substance D) Quantity
35. The self-contained end of anything, according to Aristotle is
 A) Formal B) Material
 C) Efficient D) Entelechy

36. Plato uses the theory of ----- to explain the relation between one and many.
 A) forms B) matter C) appearance D) reality
37. According to Descartes, ----- is an existent thing which requires nothing but itself to exist.
 A) quantity B) intuition C) substance D) quality
38. ----- is the highest level of knowledge, says Spinoza.
 A) Intellect B) Intuition C) Absolute D) Spirit
39. According to St. Augustine, God is self-existent, immutable and -----
 A) eternal B) non-eternal C) rational D) causal
40. For Hume, the original stuff of thought is
 A) Cause B) Substance C) Impression D) Idea
41. The origin of ideas, according to Locke is
 A) Thought B) Experience
 C) Being D) Knowledge
42. For Locke, ----- is the power in an object to produce any idea in our mind.
 A) quantity B) substance
 C) quality D) action
43. According to -----, 'it is our power of memory that gives the impression of our continuous identity'.
 A) Hume B) Plato
 C) Locke D) Descartes
44. 'All triangles have three angles' is an example of ----- judgment.
 A) synthetic B) analytic
 C) analytic-synthetic D) None of these
45. Becoming is the ----- of Being and Nothing.
 A) analysis B) asynthesis
 C) Both analysis and synthesis D) synthesis
46. The logical Positivists are also known as
 A) Logical analysts B) Logical empiricists
 C) Logical rationalists D) None of these
47. For Socrates, reliable knowledge is possible through disciplined -----
 A) life B) conversation C) behaviour D) action
48. ----- cause is which determines what a thing is.
 A) Material B) Efficient C) Final D) Formal

49. For Plato, believing even if it is based upon seeing is in the stage of ----
A) Knowing B) Opinion
C) Understanding D) Willing
50. According to Aquinas ----- being is the fundamental character, namely that it cannot-be.
A) impossible B) possible
C) Both possible and impossible D) None of these
51. By natura naturans, Spinoza means
A) Substance and attributes B) Substance
C) Attributes D) Quality
52. According to Aquinas, the meaning of motion includes the idea of generation and -----
A) creation B) sustenance
C) destruction D) rest
53. Leibniz says that God wills antecedently the good and consequently the ----
A) Better B) Worst
C) Worse D) Best
54. Causality according to Hume is not a quality in the objects we observe, but is rather a
A) habit of dissociation B) Habit of association
C) habit of non-association D) None of these
55. According to Locke, ----- ideas constitute the chief sources of the raw materials out of which our knowledge is made.
A) compound B) complex
C) imaginary D) simple
56. Hegel in dialectic method talks about the triad of Being, Nothing and -----
A) Non-becoming B) Becoming
C) Willing D) Non-willing
57. For Kant, the world of experience is known as ----- reality.
A) noumenal B) non-phenomenal
C) intuitive D) phenomenal
58. ----- said that philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language.
A) Wittgenstein B) A.J. Ayer
C) Russell D) P.F. Strawson
59. ----- according to Socrates is the absence of knowledge.
A) Error B) Bad
C) Evil D) Unconsciousness

60. In the work, *Tractatus*, Wittgenstein developed the ----- theory of meaning.
A) use B) picture
C) behavioural D) ideational
61. Euler represented the relation between S and P in categorical judgments by means of -----
A) Squares B) Circles
C) Rectangles D) Brackets
62. ----- is one proposition supported by the evidence of other propositions.
A) Argument B) Statement
C) Analogy D) None of these
63. In ----- the premises (if true) are offered as complete or conclusive evidence of the truth of the conclusion.
A) induction B) opposition
C) obversion D) deduction
64. The----- term refers to what the proposition is talking about.
A) subject B) predicate
C) copula D) middle
65. The two universal categorical statements are 'A' and -----
A) I B) O
C) E D) Both I and O
66. 'No elephants are reptiles' is an example of
A) Universal affirmative B) Universal negative
C) Particular affirmative D) Particular negative
67. 'Everybody is responsible for his actions' has the following standard form.
A) All persons are responsible for their actions
B) No persons are responsible for their actions
C) Some persons are responsible for their actions
D) Some persons are not responsible for their actions
68. A term is ----- if the statement only refers to some of its members.
A) distributed
B) both distributed and undistributed
C) neither distributed nor undistributed
D) undistributed
69. The contradictory of the statement 'All students are invited' is
A) All students are not invited
B) No students are invited
C) Some students are not invited
D) Some students are invited

70. In sub-altern relation, the same subject and predicate and the same ----- but differ in -----
 A) quantity-quality B) universal-particular
 C) quality - quantity D) None of these
71. The obvert of 'All elephants are vegetarians' is
 A) All elephants are non-vegetarians
 B) Some elephants are vegetarians
 C) No elephants are non-vegetarians
 D) All elephants are not non-vegetarians
72. All men are mortal
 All men are rational

 All rational beings are mortal

 The above argument commits the fallacy of
 A) Undistributed middle B) Illicit minor
 C) Illicit major D) Ambiguous major
73. The rule of mixed hypothetical syllogism is
 A) Deny the antecedent
 B) Either affirm the antecedent or deny the consequent
 C) Affirm the consequent
 D) Both denying the antecedent and affirming the consequent
74. Induction is the process by which ----- are discovered.
 A) particulars B) universalized particulars
 C) universals D) None of these
75. The method of agreement takes into account only ----- instances.
 A) positive B) negative
 C) Both positive and negative D) Neither positive nor negative
76. In the method of concomitant variations, the principle of ----- is applied.
 A) elimination B) inclusion
 C) agreement D) Both elimination and inclusion
77. The two postulates of induction are the law of Universal causation and -----
 A) nature B) order
 C) uniformity of nature D) observation
78. ----- is a tentative suggestion that is put forward for explaining the facts observed.
 A) Deduction B) Hypothesis
 C) Induction D) Opposition of propositions

90. Punishment is the ----- imposition of an undesirable or unpleasant outcome upon a group or individual in response to a particular action.
 A) mild B) law
 C) legal D) authoritative
91. The aim of the ----- theory of punishment is to stop everyone in the community from committing the offence.
 A) deterrence B) reformative
 C) retributive D) capital punishment
92. To change the offender's attitude to what they have done, we have the ----- theory of punishment.
 A) deterrent B) reformative
 C) retributive D) None of these
93. The Universal virtues are known as ----- virtues.
 A) primary B) secondary C) legal D) cardinal
94. The three kinds of natural rights are: right to life, right to liberty and right to -----
 A) know B) property C) talk D) work
95. The cardinal virtues are ----- in number.
 A) two B) three C) five D) four
96. One of the following is not included in the cardinal virtues.
 A) Wisdom B) Non-killing C) Courage D) Justice
97. ----- supported psychological hedonism.
 A) Bentham B) Aristotle C) Plato D) Carnap
98. The ----- is the view that the moral quality of an act consists in some inherent or absolute quality of the act without regard to the results.
 A) scepticism B) formalism
 C) emotivism D) positivism
99. Complete the following statement: 'Act as if the maxim of thy action were to become by thy will a -----'
 A) principle of nature B) law of uniformity of nature
 C) law of justice D) universal law of nature
100. Categorical Imperative is the moral theory of
 A) Aristotle B) Kant
 C) A.J. Ayer D) Bradley
101. ----- seeks pleasure for the greatest number.
 A) Ethical hedonism B) Psychological hedonism
 C) Egoistic hedonism D) Utilitarianism

102. The punishment, 'Eye for eye' comes under ----- theory of punishment.
 A) retributive B) reformative
 C) deterrence D) None of these
103. The foremost fundamental right is the right to
 A) Speak B) Write C) Live D) Work
104. The definition, 'straight or according to rule' means
 A) good B) right C) valid D) truth
105. Two thinkers who supported utilitarianism are Bentham and ----
 A) Mill B) Bradley C) Kant D) Plato
106. Three kinds of karma are: sanchita, agama and -----
 A) Satkarya B) Parinama
 C) Prarabdha D) Satkarana
107. The book, *Methods of Ethics* was written by:
 A) Sidgwick B) Aristotle
 C) Bradley D) Carnap
108. The word 'norm' means ----- in ethics
 A) guidance B) standard
 C) truth D) good
109. A distinction between cognitive and emotive meaning was made by
 A) Emotivists B) Logical positivists
 C) Hedonists D) Scepticists
110. The following philosopher addressed the central question, 'Why should I be moral?'
 A) Bentham B) Carnap
 C) Mill D) Bradley
111. To think in ----- means for Kierkegaard is to recognize that one is faced with personal choices.
 A) existence B) essence
 C) reality D) world
112. The book *Logical Investigations* was written by
 A) Wittgenstein B) Russell
 C) Husserl D) Moore
113. According which philosopher, "Dread reveals nothing"?
 A) Heidegger B) Sartre
 C) Husserl D) Kierkegaard

114. According to Sartre, man is ----- free.
 A) blessed to be B) absolutely
 C) condemned to be D) relatively
115. ----- according to Russell, do not function like names.
 A) Proper names B) Predicates
 C) Definite descriptions D) Objects
116. According to Frege, ----- is the predicative part of a sentence and it is one-place predicate.
 A) concept-word B) sense-reference
 C) truth-validity D) subject-predicate
117. "The colour ceases to exist if I shut my eyes" said -----
 A) Wittgenstein B) Moore
 C) Russell D) Sartre
118. In *Anukampa Dasakam*----- emphasizes the importance of kindness to all living beings.
 A) M.N. Roy B) Sankara
 C) Narayana Guru D) Chattambi Swamikal
119. Chattambi Swamikal wrote the following work:
 A) *Jati-nirnayam:* B) *Vedadikara Nirupanam*
 C) *Jati-lakshanam* D) *Jivakarunya Panchakam*
120. "One in kind, one in faith, one in God is man. Of one source, of one form, difference therein is none". This was said by:
 A) Narayana Guru B) M.N. Roy
 C) Vivekananda D) Chattambi Swamikal
